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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2012-01

Chlorantraniliprole

(publié aussi en français)

20 March 2012

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

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ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2012-1E (print version)
H113-24/2012-1E-PDF (PDF version)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on tuberous and corm vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C), pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09), stone fruits (Crop Group 12-09), tree nuts (Crop Group 14), field corn, mint and popcorn to the product labels of Dupont Altacor or Dupont Coragen Insecticides, containing technical grade chlorantraniliprole, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of Dupont Altacor and Dupont Coragen Insecticides, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 28981 and 28982, respectively.

The evaluation of these chlorantraniliprole applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Reports that are available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

In addition, the PMRA is proposing to establish MRLs for chlorantraniliprole on coffee and rice to permit the sale and import of foods containing these residues. The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when chlorantraniliprole is used according to label directions in the exporting country. The Agency has also determined that such residues will not be a concern to human health and is proposing to legally establish corresponding import MRLs. Details regarding the proposed import MRLs can also be found in the Evaluation Reports.

The MRLs proposed for pome fruits, stone fruits and certain livestock commodities in this action are to revise existing MRLs to accommodate changes in the labelled use pattern. Potatoes are excluded from the proposed MRL for tuberous and corm vegetables as the same 0.01 ppm MRL is already established for the commodity.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for chlorantraniliprole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

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[1] The relevant reports can be accessed by selecting Applications/Amendment/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Reports found under Application Numbers 2008-6105, 2009-0132 and 2009-0486.

The proposed MRLs in Canada in or on food, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for chlorantraniliprole, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Chlorantraniliprole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Chlorantraniliprole	3-bromo-*N*-[4-chloro-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino) carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide	9.0	Peppermint tops, spearmint tops
		2.5	Stone fruits (Crop Group 12-09)[A]
		1.0	Coffee (instant)
		0.4	Pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09)[B]
		0.15	Coffee (green beans), rice
		0.05	Fat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses, and sheep[C]
		0.02	Tree nuts (Crop Group 14), field corn, pistachios, popcorn grain
		0.01	Tuberous and corm vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C, except potatoes); eggs; fat, meat and meat byproducts of hogs and poultry

ppm = parts per million

[A] The MRL is proposed to replace the existing 1.0 ppm MRL for stone fruits and establish a new MRL for the additional commodities in the expanded 2009 crop group.

[B] The MRL is proposed to replace the existing 0.3 ppm MRL for pome fruits and establish a new MRL for the additional commodities in the expanded 2009 crop group.

[C] The MRL is proposed to replace the existing 0.01 ppm MRL for fat and meat byproducts of the listed livestock.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

A complete list of all pesticide MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for chlorantraniliprole in Canada with the corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[2] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Note that there will be commodities in Canada without corresponding American tolerances as Canadian MRLs are proposed for the expanded 2009 pome and stone fruit crop groupings, in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website. Codex MRLs for chlorantraniliprole are listed on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs and American Tolerances

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRLs (ppm)
Peppermint tops, spearmint tops	9.0	9.0	15
Stone fruits (Crop Group 12-09)	2.5	4.0 (Fruit, stone, group 12, except cherry, chickasaw plum and damson plum) 2.0 (Cherry (sweet and tart), chickasaw plum and damson plum)	1.0
Coffee (instant)	1.0	2.0	Not Established
Pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09)	0.4	1.2 (Fruit, pome, group 11, except mayhaw) 0.6 (Mayhaw)	0.4
Coffee (green beans)	0.15	0.4	Not Established
Rice	0.15	0.15	0.02 (Cereal grains)
Tree nuts (Crop Group 14)	0.02	0.04	0.02
Field corn grain, popcorn grain	0.02	0.04	0.02 (Cereal grains)

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRLs (ppm)
Tuberous and corm vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C, except potatoes)	0.01	0.3 (Vegetable, root and tuber, group 1)	0.02 (Root and tuber vegetables)
Fat of cattle, goats, horses, and sheep	0.05	0.3	Not Established
Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses, and sheep	0.05	0.3 (Liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep) 0.2 (Meat byproducts, except liver, of cattle, goats, horses and sheep)	0.2 (Mammalian edible offal)
Fat of hogs and poultry	0.01	0.02 (Fat of hogs) 0.01 (Fat of poultry)	Not Established
Meat byproducts of hogs and poultry	0.01	0.02	0.2 (Mammalian edible offal) 0.01 (Poultry edible offal)
Meat of hogs and poultry	0.01	Not Established	0.2 (Mammalian meat) 0.01 (Poultry meat)
Eggs	0.01	0.2	0.1

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed domestic and import MRLs for chlorantraniliprole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs for chlorantraniliprole and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit document in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.